

HUNT FOR A LOBBY

Submarine Body Is Working Hard on Trail.

LOUD'S SECRETARY ON STAND

Former Employee of Michigan Representative Testifies to Starting Facts—Is Severely Cross-Examined by All Members of the Committee. Say They Only Desire to Get Truth.

Something that looked like a lobby trail was hit yesterday by the House Committee investigating the submarine boat scandal. It was somewhat faint and accidentally struck, but the committee followed it as far as it went.

The way was indicated by Frank L. Edinborough, of Bay City, Mich., former private secretary to Representative Loud, of Michigan, and latterly member of the Michigan State Senate.

An article was read to Mr. Edinborough from a Detroit newspaper, in which he was quoted as saying that when Mr. Loud said, in a newspaper interview, that he knew nothing about W. D. Gordon, of Michigan, acting as a lobbyist for the Electric Boat Company, he, Mr. Loud, placed himself in a peculiar position.

The witness acknowledged that he had been correctly quoted.

Representative Howard, of the committee, asked him to explain what he meant by it. Mr. Edinborough refused to answer because it was based on information that came to him as private secretary to Mr. Loud.

Here Mr. Loud, occupying a seat among the spectators, arose and absolved Mr. Edinborough from blame in disclosing anything he knew.

Describes the Scene.

Mr. Edinborough described a scene that took place in his room in the Dewey Hotel, Washington. Mr. Loud had entered in anger, and declared that Mr. Gordon was "imposing upon him," "leading down upon him." The witness volunteered the statement that Mr. Gordon was here as a lobbyist for the Electric Boat Company, and he knew to what Mr. Loud referred.

Mr. Howard asked for the details of the conversation. Mr. Edinborough answered that he could give no details. He only remembered the incident and to what it referred. Mr. Howard persisted, and asked the witness to search his mind. Mr. Edinborough declared he should not be expected to quote what he had heard, as he did not charge his memory with it. He was clear on the circumstances, but not on the words which were actually spoken by Mr. Loud.

"It was in the year 1936," the witness said, "about the time that the Naval Affairs Committee was considering the bill which Mr. Loud had introduced. I believe that Mr. Gordon had greatly annoyed him. Mr. Gordon, it seems, was desirous of having Mr. Loud assist him, and Mr. Loud complained bitterly to me of his treatment by Mr. Gordon."

Some Direct Questions.

"Did Mr. Loud say that Mr. Gordon was a lobbyist for the Electric Boat Company?"

"I don't recall that he did, but I know what Mr. Gordon was here for."

"How did you know?"

"I don't know how I knew, but I knew."

"Tell the committee," said Mr. Howard, "how you knew that Mr. Loud's conduct had any connection with submarine boat affairs?"

"I knew very well from the fact that he said Mr. Gordon was imposing on him."

"Did Mr. Loud say anything about submarine boat affairs?"

"I think he did; yes, he did."

Very few words were spoken by Mr. Loud, and the witness gained his convictions of what had happened between Mr. Loud and Mr. Gordon from Mr. Loud's demeanor.

There was a continual run between the witness and the examiners of the committee. Mr. Howard, Mr. Stevens, and Mr. Olmsted took turns in trying to draw out definite statements of his interview with Mr. Loud, and the specific information on which he based his assertion that he knew Mr. Gordon to be an Electric Boat Company agent.

Chairman Boutwell also whispered suggestions to the examiners. Mr. Edinborough became heated under the fire of questions and somewhat definitely declared that he had told all that he could recollect.

Was He Annoyed?

Then he was asked if Mr. Loud had ever again spoken of being annoyed by Mr. Gordon, or whether he had referred to him as being a lobbyist at any time subsequent to the reported conversation in his room.

No, the witness said, the matter had been settled. Mr. Loud had either written a letter or sent a telegram to Dr. Gordon saying something about some work having been brought about favorably. Mr. Edinborough had written the communication at Mr. Loud's request or dictation, he could not tell which. Neither could he remember anything of the contents except the nature of them, which was that a favorable compromise had been reached on submarine legislation in the Naval Affairs Committee.

"When did you conceive this fine delirium of feeling you displayed at first in your refusal to answer on account of your loyalty to Mr. Loud," asked Mr. Olmsted.

"I didn't come here to be roasted," he retorted.

Friction Becomes Great.

Friction became intense as the cross-examination continued, and pronounced hostility developed. The witness, feeling that he was being grilled and replying critically to the examiners' questions, until finally every one of the committee in turn went after him.

At the end of the grueling, Mr. Edinborough, in perturbation, announced that he came here to tell the truth, and he did not want any wrong inferences put on his testimony, to which Mr. Howard responded:

"We are just trying to find out how much truth you have told. It seems to me now there is very little of it."

District Budget Up To-Day.

Representative Gardner, in charge of the District appropriation bill, tried to ward the close of the session yesterday, to bring the bill before the House. His motion to go into Committee of the Whole, however, did not prevail. The bill will very likely be considered to-day.

Agricultural Bill Passed.

The House yesterday passed the agricultural appropriation bill over more than a week of debate. The bill carries over \$11,000,000.

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YESTERDAY IN CONGRESS.

SENATE.

The general arbitration treaty drawn up by the Hague Peace Conference, and two other conventions of that conference, were agreed to in an extended executive session.

The nomination of Dr. David Jayne Hill to be ambassador to Germany, and those of Arthur M. Beaupre and Spencer P. Eddy to be, respectively, Minister to Denmark and Minister to Argentina, were confirmed.

The Dolliver school bill was discussed for over an hour, without any result save to develop strong opposition to the measure.

Senator Carter reported a compromise postal savings bank bill from the Committee on Post-Office and Post Roads.

Senator Du Pont introduced a bill to create a finance commission.

Bills were passed granting to Prof. Percival Lowell lands in the mountains of Arizona for observatory purposes, and providing for steamer inspection at Honolulu and San Juan.

A resolution by Senator Owen, amending the laws under which the Oage Indians may select homesteads, was agreed to.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds reported a bill to complete the park surrounding the District filtration plant.

Senator Dolliver submitted a favorable report from the Committee on the Library upon Senator La Follette's bill to fix the liability of common carriers for loss of mail.

At 3:35 p. m. the Senate, by agreement, adjourned until noon on Monday next.

HOUSE.

The agricultural appropriation bill was passed by the House.

A resolution distributing the President's message of January 31—was finally passed after five solid hours of filibustering by Democrats.

At 10:30 the House adjourned until to-day at noon.

WANTS FINANCE COMMISSION

Senator Du Pont Would Have Currency System Investigated.

Comparison with Other Countries Directed in Measure—Aldrich Preparing Another Bill.

Senator Du Pont, of Delaware, yesterday introduced a bill in the Senate proposing to create a finance commission.

The Du Pont bill proposes a commission of seven members, to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. Qualifications alone are to be considered, party affiliations of the appointees to be ignored. The commissioners are to be paid \$35,000, and to hold office until January 1, 1940.

For the information of Congress the commission is to prepare and submit a statement of all financial legislation by the Federal legislature since the formation of the government, and also to make a full report upon the financial systems of foreign countries. It is to report the defects and deficiencies which it considers to have been developed in the American financial system, and to indicate such features in foreign systems as it deems worthy of adoption in whole or in part. The report is to be submitted on or before December 31, 1938, to Congress.

The commission is required to personally visit each of the countries of the world, through one or more of its members, and to investigate existing financial conditions therein. It is also given power to visit foreign countries in the course of its investigations, either severally or together.

Fifty thousand dollars is appropriated by the terms of the bill to carry out its provisions.

Senator Aldrich is understood to be preparing a bill for the same purpose, which probably will have the support of the Finance Committee.

HOUSE INSISTS ON CHANGE.

Conferees Named on Olcott Tuberculosis Registration Bill.

Conferees on the Olcott tuberculosis bill were appointed yesterday by Speaker Cannon. Representatives Olcott, Taylor, and Murphy will serve. On motion of Mr. Olcott the House decided to insist upon the amendments inserted in the bill.

The tuberculosis bill requires the registration of all cases of the disease, as well as the other precautionary measures for the protection of society from the white plague. The amendments made to the original bill in the House changes the words "suspected cases" to "recognized cases."

REPORTS FILTRATION BILL.

Senate Committee Favors Completing Park Around the Plant.

The Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds yesterday reported to the Senate, with amendments and with the recommendation that it pass, the bill providing for the completion of the park surrounding the filtration plant of the District.

To the report is appended a communication from the Chief of Engineers of the army, commanding the bill. Senator Scott submitted the report.

The amendments, which were suggested by the War Department, do not materially change the bill so far as the completion of the park is concerned.

FOR NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

Senator Frye Adds One to Bills Proposing to Establish It.

Another was added to the many bills pending in Congress to establish in Washington a University of the United States, when Senator Frye, of Maine, yesterday introduced a bill for that purpose.

The bill proposes to establish "in the District of Columbia a body corporate to be known as the University of the United States, for the supply of important needs in American education, for instruction exclusively graduate and special, including all matters of governmental concern, and for the advancement of knowledge, by original research and investigation, to the increased dignity of the nation, and for the benefit of mankind."

The provisions of the Frye bill are not materially different from those of other bills now pending, looking to the same end. The President of the United States is made ex-officio president of the board of regents, to include the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Commissioner of Education, the president of the University, the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the president of the Carnegie Institution, and twelve other citizens of the United States, who, with their successors, are to be appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and may be removed by him for cause.

ENGRAVING BUREAU PLANS.

Cortelyou Briefly Sketches Building to Cost \$2,200,000.

Secretary Cortelyou yesterday sent to Congress a brief letter in which he referred to previous communications regarding the possible erection of a building for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Mr. Cortelyou said that the plan which he wished to submit contemplates the erection of a building, 500 by 300 feet, with three stories, a basement, four stories high, with an attic. The cost he placed at \$2,200,000.

HITS AT PAPER TRUST

Speaker Cannon Seeks Information as to Monopoly.

PUTS IT UP TO BONAPARTE

Uncle Joe Introduces Two Resolutions Asking Facts Concerning Operations of International Paper Company—Makes Statement Regarding His Action in the Matter.

Speaker Cannon yesterday introduced two resolutions in the House, which fore-shadow an effort which is to be made at this session to remove the duty from wood pulp and print paper.

The resolutions took the form of directions to the Attorney General and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to furnish information to the House in regard to the operations of the International Paper Company, of New York, and other corporations engaged in the manufacture or sale of wood pulp or print paper.

The Attorney General is directed by one resolution to inform the House what steps have been taken to investigate the so-called paper trust, and to prosecute it as a combination in violation of the anti-trust law. The Secretary of Commerce and Labor is directed to send to the House information as to steps which may have been taken to investigate the trust by the Bureau of Corporations, as authorized by law.

Mr. Cannon's Statement.

Speaker Cannon was asked what was sought to be accomplished by his resolutions, and his reason for introducing them. In answer he said:

"The duty on print paper is 15 per cent ad valorem, and has been the same since 1890 under the McKinley law, the Wilson law, and the Dingley law, covering a period of eighteen years. It is claimed that the price of this article has been advanced within the last few months, largely more than equal to the duty."

"The publishers of the United States, represented by Mr. Herman Ridder, claim that the manufacturers of wood pulp and print paper have, by agreement and combination, even covering arrangements with Canadian manufacturers, arbitrarily limited the production and advanced the price of print paper."

"If the claim of the publishers is correct, then the manufacturers of print paper are subject to penalty, and the trust can be dissolved and enjoined by the Federal courts, where they, or any of them, can be found; and if the claim of the publishers is correct, the advance in the price is not due to the duty, but results from the illegal trust and combination. If the small duty were repealed, it would not interfere with the illegal trust agreement."

"The object of the two resolutions is to ascertain what investigation the Department of Commerce and Labor through the Bureau of Corporations has made, if any, touching the premises."

"Secondly, to ascertain what steps have been taken by the Department of Justice, if any, to investigate, punishing the trust, and if there is reason to believe the law has been violated, or is being violated, what steps are being taken to enforce the same."

Discussed on Floor.

A little discussion of the paper and pulp tariff pertinent to the Speaker's resolutions occurred. Representative Clark, of Missouri, said he desired to see the bill of the Republican editors and publishers so actively agitating for a repeal of the duties to the fact that thirteen men, the twelve Republican members of the Committee on Ways and Means, and the Speaker, were responsible for the failure to pass the bill.

"If they are worth the powder to blow them up," he added, "they'll roast these thirteen men till they agree to repeal that bill. If they don't, they ought to hold their peace and vote for us in November."

Representative Baugh, of Pennsylvania, asked Mr. Clark if he believed there would be a reduction of the price of paper if the duty were removed.

"I do," he replied.

"Does the gentleman know that the figure ever known several years ago, after the enactment of the Dingley bill?"

"I do not," Clark replied, and added: "And I don't believe these figures on the subject sent out by the Census Bureau, either."

How He Knew.

Mr. Bates—Well, I do.

Mr. Clark—How do you know?

Mr. Bates—Because, as half owner of a daily paper, I bought print paper at 1.5 cents a pound. That was the lowest price ever reached.

Representative Hitchcock, who owns the Omaha World-Herald, who owns briefly, to again assert that the price of paper before the Dingley law was passed was 1.5 cents a pound, and that it had never been so low since.

CIVIL TEACHERS FOR MIDDIES.

Bill in House to Create New Positions at Annapolis.

A bill providing for the appointment of civilian professors and instructors at the Annapolis Naval Academy was introduced yesterday by Representative Olcott, of New York.

A salary of \$2,000 for the first civilian professor is provided, to be increased to \$2,500 the second year, and the salary to be finally increased to \$3,000 a year.

Civilian professors not occupying public quarters are to have commutation and allowances. Such professors are to be placed in the retired list of the navy upon reaching the age of sixty-eight, provided they have performed twenty years of active service at the Naval Academy.

DR. HILL IS CONFIRMED.

Beaupre and Eddy Nominations Also Are Indorsed.

In an executive session of the Senate yesterday afternoon the nomination of Dr. David Jayne Hill to be Ambassador to Germany was taken up and promptly confirmed, without any comment whatever.

The nominations of Arthur M. Beaupre, to be Minister to The Hague, and of Spencer P. Eddy, to be Minister to the Argentine Republic, were also confirmed.

Amendment to Appropriation Bill.

Senator Du Pont yesterday offered in the Senate an amendment which he will propose to the District appropriation bill, now pending in the Senate, to raise the salary of the laundryman at the Government Hospital for the Insane, and change his designation to Inspector of Laundry. The proposed increase is from \$600 to \$1,200 a year.

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DONALD A. CRAIG.

Mr. Craig is a native of Brookville, Pa., but has lived in Washington about seventeen years, receiving his education in the local public schools and George Washington University. He was a member of the graduating class of the Eastern High School in the spring of 1913, and it was while a student at this school that he first showed active interest in writing for publication. After taking a leading part in promoting the Easterner, he became a member of its editorial staff.

Mr. Craig's real newspaper experience began almost immediately after he left school. He became "cut" reporter on the Evening Star, of this city, in the summer of 1913, and since then has covered almost every assignment for that paper.

He was sent to the Capitol at the beginning of the present session of Congress, and now represents the Star at the Senate.

JAMES E. WATSON

NAMED IN INDIANA

Continued from Page One.

amply be protected, and foreign discriminations against us be prevented."

Other planks oppose contributions to campaign funds by corporations, favor army and navy pensions, such modest reforms as the system of will support needs of industry and commerce, a bureau of mining and arbitration of labor disputes, improvement of waterways and the conservation of forests, and deplore child slavery.

Local option is favored and demand made that all delegates to the conventions shall be nominated on the same day.

Ballots for Governor.

The first ballot for governor resulted: Watson, 65; C. W. Miller, 23; Taylor, 21; Hugh Miller, 14. Necessary to choice, 76.

The second ballot resulted as follows: Watson, 69; Charles Miller, 39; Taylor, 23; Hugh Miller, 16. No choice.

Watson made still more gains on the third ballot and the withdrawals were then made, making the nomination unanimous.

AGREES TO ARBITRATION

Senate Ratifies Convention Formulated by The Hague Conference.

Protects United States Against Entangling Alliances and Makes Other Conditions Before Acting.

In executive session yesterday, the Senate confirmed the convention signed at The Hague Peace Conference for the settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

After a brief discussion, the Senate adopted a resolution which was appended to the treaty providing that each agreement to arbitrate under the terms of the treaty shall be submitted to the Senate for approval before the arbitration shall be begun, and also that nothing in the treaty shall commit this government to a departure from its traditional policy covering entangling foreign alliances.

The treaty in its present shape was proposed by Senator Heyburn, while Senators Carter and Lodge defended it.

Findings District Work Hard.

Mr. Burkett, after declaring that none but members of the District Committee could realize the burden which membership on that committee imposed, reviewed the history of school administration in the District. He referred to the Scott resolution, directing an inquiry into the school system, and to the present session of Congress found in progress, and declared that with one exception the District Committee had been unanimously in favor of reporting the Dolliver bill as a remedy for that concern.

Mr. Burkett declared that the school system had not been present at the meeting, and later Senator Long stated that he had been the one objecting member, as he had not been in favor of giving the appointing power to the Commissioner of Education.

Nelson Disparages Baird.

Sensors Hopkins, Flint, and Nelson asked questions intended to develop what had been brought out at the hearings conducted by the subcommittee. Mr. Nelson in doing so flourished a pamphlet reporting the hearing at which Senator Dolliver and Administrator Dillingham spoke very disparagingly of Mr. Baird.

Senator Burkett took up the cudgels for the administrator, and warmly defended him, saying that any man present would do well to bear his honors as well as the admiral had done. Senator Gallinger, in reply to Mr. Nelson's insinuation that no other persons had been accorded an opportunity to make a statement, said that the room had been full of people, none of whom had asked to be heard.

Senator Burkett said that much of the trouble had been due to the supervising principals, and alleged that their positions had been created in many instances in order to accommodate some friend of a member of the school board. He was interrupted by several Senators, all of whom objected to some feature of the bill.

Supervisors as Autocrats.

Mr. Burkett said that the supervising principals, of which there are now thirteen, each controls, through his autocratic power, about 100 teachers, and that these teachers, in order to protect themselves, influence other residents of the District according to the desires of the group principals, thus making these principals a power in favor of maintaining a school system beneficial to themselves. Senator Clark wanted to know whether merging the power exercised by these principals in one man would improve the condition.

Mr. Burkett declared that this was not the object of abolishing them; that their duties were to be transferred to seven assistant directors, appointed by the director created by the Senator. Mr. Clark broke in and said that no man, but a board, ought to control the school system of a great city.

Prefers District Resident.

Senator Smith, of Michigan, wanted to amend the bill by prescribing that the director of education should have been a resident of the District for five years previous to appointment. Mr. Burkett refused to do so, saying that it was impossible to get a school board made up of the most desirable class of people in the District, because such people would be too busy to serve.

HARRISON SCORES WILLIAMS.

New Yorker Attacks Utterances of House Minority Leader.

Representative Francis Burton Harrison, of New York, yesterday denounced the plan of Representative John Sharp Williams, the minority leader, to build wagon roads in the States with funds from the Federal Treasury as rank socialism, and stated his intention as a Democrat to vote against any such proposition as long as he was a member of Congress.

Representative Sheppard, of Texas, challenged Mr. Harrison's assertions.

OPPOSE SCHOOL BILL

Foes of the Dolliver Measure Fight It in Senate.

DEBATE ACCOMPLISHES LITTLE

Senator Burkett Secures Consideration of Bill to Create Director of Education in Place of School Board, and Bitter Fight Develops. Debate Is Shut Off Without Voting.

Senator Burkett yesterday developed opposition to the Dolliver school bill in the Senate which proved even stronger than it was believed to be.

Determined opposition to the bill was indicated by the remarks of Senators Nelson, Hopkins, Clay, Clark, of Wyoming, and others, and Senators Long and Dillingham indicated their dislike of the bill in milder terms. A large majority of Senators showed their lack of interest in the measure by absenting themselves from the chamber.

After about an hour's debate on the measure, it was pushed aside by the hour at which the unfinished business must be taken up, and did not again secure the floor. Save for developing in part the strength of the bill's unpopularity, the debate did not change the position of the measure. It remains on the calendar, under Rule 5, and cannot be taken up save by a vote in the affirmative upon a motion to consider it.

Smoot Fires First Gun.

Senator Burkett, as chairman of the subcommittee of the District Committee which had the bill in its charge, called it up immediately after the routine morning business, and asked the Senate to consider it. The Vice President put the motion, and announced that it prevailed, although it was not apparent to some that the "ayes" had outnumbered the "nays" in the vote which was taken on the motion. Senator Smoot, of Utah, sounded the first note of the opposition forces by moving that the regular order be called up. The Vice President ruled that this motion be not done, as the Senate had by vote made the Dolliver bill the order for the day.

The committee amendments to the bill were adopted, and the bill was reported from Committee of the Whole to the Senate. Senator Nelson then secured the floor and made a speech opposing the bill as subversive of the rights of the people of the District. He attacked the section which gave the Commissioner of Education the appointment of the proposed director of education for the District. He indirectly defended the board of education.

Turmoil Under All Boards.

Senator Gallinger interrupted the speaker to remind him that there had been turmoil under the administration of all the school boards of the District. Mr. Nelson then took the ground that adequate consideration had not been given the bill in the committee, and that some persons and civic bodies had been refused a hearing upon it. He concluded by saying that if he recommended to the District Committee.

Before the motion was put, however, Mr. Burkett took the floor, and he held it during the remainder of the debate, defending the bill and the committee, and answering questions which were proposed to him by other Senators. At the outset of Mr. Burkett's remarks, Mr. Gallinger made a short reply to Mr. Nelson, declaring that Capt. Oyster, whom Mr. Nelson had mentioned, was to be discussed on the floor, the discussion would be made very interesting by the members of the committee. The implied challenge was not accepted.

WANTS FREE WOOD PULP.

Overman Tries to Get Consideration for Resolution in Senate.

Senator Overman, of North Carolina, introduced in the Senate a joint resolution proposing "That all printing paper suitable for or used in the printing of newspapers, periodicals, or books, and all wood and wood pulp used in the manufacture of printing paper, when imported into the United States, shall be exempt from duty."

Senator Overman asked immediate consideration for his resolution, but upon the objection of Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, the measure was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Postmaster General is required to deposit postal savings in banks, exacting a rate of interest not less than 2 1/2 per cent.

Interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum is allowed, but no account shall be allowed to exceed the sum of \$1,000, and interest shall not be allowed on accounts in excess of \$50.

National banks are required to cash checks against postal savings accounts without charge. The deposits are declared by the bill to be exempt from garnishment, from taxation and garnishment, or trustee process.

The Postmaster General is required to deposit postal savings in banks, exacting a rate of interest not less than 2 1/2 per cent.

REPORT BUCKET SHOP BILL.

House Committee Favors Campbell Measure with Amendment.

The House District Committee, at its regular meeting yesterday morning, decided to favorably report the Campbell anti-bucket shop bill, which was printed in The Washington Herald of Wednesday.

There was only one amendment made to the bill, and that provides for the dissolution of a domestic company which shall violate the provisions of the bill.

The next hearing of the "wets" will be given on the 6th. The committee decided to hold a hearing on the question of a bill proposing to make uniform the fees